MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 JANUARY 1982

Libya

In a speech to the General People's Congress, broadcast live by Tripoli radio's Voice of Arab Homeland, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said Arab governments that are friendly with the United States pose a greater danger to the Arab cause than does Israel. Such "agents," he added, must be exposed and toppled. He went on to state that any Arab who recognizes the United States is actually recognizing Israel and that he does not approve of holding or attending any Arab summit conference as long as the pro-U.S. Arab nations continue their present policy. Al-Qadhdhafi warned of an imminent Arab "collapse" because of repeated Arab retreats and deplored the lack of Arab unity.

Turning to relations with Saudi Arabia, Al-Qadhdhafi expressed approval of the restoration of Saudi-Libyan diplomatic ties but strongly criticzed Saudi Arabia for having "unilaterally" broken relations last year. He said states should maintain contacts even if they fight each other, rather than acting "like children" and closing their embassies. Al-Qadhdhafi went on to note differences and "flagrant contradictions" between Libya and Saudi Arabia, accusing the Saudis of providing funds to the United States even when the U.S. fleet "attacks" Libya. Elsewhere in his speech, Al-Qadhdhafi deplored reported recent remarks by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal to the effect that Saudi Arabia would recognize Israel under certain conditions. Al-Qadhdhafi said the very existence of Israel conflicts with the existence of the Arab nation.

Concerning reports that Libyan students in the United States have been recruited by U.S. intelligence services, Al-Qadhdhafi said they can have no effect on Libya, which should continue to send students abroad to learn from other countries. He predicted that the United States will impose a ban on Libyan students out of fear that they pose a danger to the United States and because it does not want Libyans to obtain an education.

Speaking favorably about Libyan-Syrian unity efforts, Al-Qadhdhafi said unity can be implemented without establishing the same political system in each country. He also revealed that he has submitted a Libyan-Algerian-Tunisian unity proposal to the Algerian and Tunisian Governments. Al-Qadhdhafi exhorted the Arab masses to form people's congresses like those in Libya, which could join the Libyan General People's Congress and begin to mobilize the Arabs to unify and end the "domination" of their rulers.

Asserting that the situation in Chad is "very bad," the Libyan leader said Libya now takes a neutral position toward the various warring parties there, but "cannot ignore" what goes on along its borders and added that the security of Chad is linked with that of Libya.

Syria

Strategic Cooperation With USSR -- Citing the London-based newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, WAKH reported that Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said Syria may consider a strategic cooperation agreement with the Soviet Union similar to the U.S.-Israeli agreement.

Comment on Golan Heights, Arab-Israeli Conflict -- Commenting on the forthcoming UN Security Council meeting on the Golan Heights issue, Damascus radio indicated that if UN member states are to adopt a "resolute stand" against Israel's decision to apply its law to the Golan, they should impose economic and political sanctions against Israel and suspend its membership in the United Nations. While Syria considers political and diplomatic action an indivisible part of the Arab struggle with Israel, the radio added, it does not believe that UN Security Council resolutions alone can solve the problem of Israeli occupation of Arab territory. SANA reported that in a related commentary, AL-BA'TH called on the Arabs to prepare for a "decisive battle" with Israel and said they must not be deceived by all the proposed plans to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict, which are "no more than maneuverings by imperialist and Zionist circles."

Egypt

AL-AHRAM on Golan Issue -- According to MENA, AL-AHRAM called on the UN Security Council to take "specific actions" to make Israel revoke its decision "annexing" the Golan Heights. AL-AHRAM said the possible U.S. veto of sanctions against Israel will allow it to "swallow" the Golan with the world listening and watching.

Resumption of Trial -- MENA reported that the trial of those accused of assassinating president Anwar as-Sadat resumed with a plea on behalf of Lt Khalid al-Islambuli by his defense lawyer.

Percy Tour -- MENA reported that U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Charles Percy held separate meetings with Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Prime Minister Dr Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din. Muhyi ad-Din said afterward that Egypt has great confidence in the U.S. peacemaking role in the Middle East and that he and Percy had identically assessed the situation in the region.

Sudan

Student Demonstrations -- INA reported that students staged further demonstrations in Khartoum against the government's economic policies. Similar demonstrations occurred in some provincial towns, INA said.

Unity Council Illegal -- In a speech reported by SUNA, the SSU secretary for the southern region said the recently formed unity council of southern Sudan is illegal and unconstitutional. Asserting that the council has tried to threaten the legitimacy of the authorities by considering itself "a government within a government," he said it is backed by Sudan's enemies, particularly Libya. He revealed that the government has summoned the members of the council to Khartoum for questioning.

Israel

Jerusalem radio reported that Romanian special envoy Vasile Pungan arrived in Israel with a message from President Nicolae Ceausescu for Prime Minister Menahem Begin. According to the radio, reports from the Romanian Foreign Ministry indicate that Pungan's visit is connected with the Soviet initiative for an international conference on the Middle East and for a resumption of the dialogue with Israel. MA'ARIV reported that in his message, Ceausescu calls on Begin to honor Israel's undertaking to complete the evacuation of Sinai on time.

Saudi Arabia

According to WAKH, AL-JAZIRAH published an editorial supporting Iraq's call to Arab countries to sever relations with Iran. It said Iran is "in the same trench" with Israel and, by continuing its war with Iraq, is serving Israeli interests in the region.

Iran

Tehran radio reported that a government spokesman told a press conference that the recently established commission for the allocation of foreign exchange has decided that from now on foreign exchange will be allocated only for the import of food, medicine, agricultural goods and materials for industries that produce consumer goods or create new jobs. The spokesman also stated that the import of luxury goods is banned and noted that imports from Western countries have decreased by 17 percent since the revolution.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 003 *6 January 1982*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Karmal Appoints Acting Defense Minister C 1
Eyewitnesses on Soviet Chemical Warfare C 1
[Bonn DIE WELT 2/3 Jan]

BANGLADESH

Sattar Sets Up National Security Council D 1
Delhi: Army Chief Opposes Council's Formation D 1
Briefs: ADB Loan; Australian Grant D 1

INDIA

Envoy, Gandhi Discuss Upcoming Shahi Visit E 1
Heavy Water Production Stopped By Power Crisis E 1
[PATRIOT 28 Dec]
Gandhi Handling of Tarapur Dialogue Hailed E 2
[NATIONAL HERALD 25 Dec]
Briefs: Telecommunication Links With Neighbors E 2

IRAN

Government Spokesman on Economic Issues I 1
Budget Official on Changes in Economic System I 1
Musavi Briefs Khomeyni on 'Developments, Changes' I 2
Khomeyni Receives Gendarmerie Officials I 2
Khamene'i Addresses Gendarmerie Officials I 2
AFP: Press Debates Effort of War With Iraq I 4
Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique 751 I 5
Guards Kill 50 Enemy Troops, Destroy Equipment I 5
IRNA Reports on Clashes in Western Azarbayjan I 5
NVOI Assails U.S.-Turkish Military Cooperation I 6
NVOI on U.S. 'Plots, Propaganda' Against Iran I 7
20,000 Soviet Troops Arrive in Afghanistan I 8
Briefs: Wholesale Prices Rise I 8

KARMAL APPOINTS ACTING DEFENSE MINISTER

LD051736 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] In accordance with a decree issued on 4 January 1982 by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council and supreme army commander, on the appointment of Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader as acting minister of defense. The decree states as follows:

Comrade Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader, vice chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium, you are hereby informed that you will supervise the affairs of the Ministry of Defense in the absence of Comrade Lt Gen Mohammad Rafi', the DRA minister of defense. This appointment takes effect from the date that this decree is issued.

Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, introduced Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader to the Ministry of Defense personnel at 0900 today at the Ministry of Defense headquarters.

EYEWITNESSES ON SOVIET CHEMICAL WARFARE

DW050948 Bonn DIE WELT in German 2/3 Jan 82 p 6

[Walter H. Rueb article as part of series on Afghanistan: "Paralysis, Blindness, Death: Doomsday in Farah"]

[Excerpts] "It did not burn when I first got the smoke in my eyes...but afterwards the world grew darker by the hour. I was still able to see in the subsequent days, but when 5 days had passed I was no longer able to perceive anything..."

With a faltering, low voice, Sarasker of Khakesafid tells his story. The Afghan liberation fighter is hospitalized in a clinic in the Pakistani city of Lahore: He became blind after the use of chemical weapons by the Soviets.

One of the blind man's physicians says that "not even in the annals of Soviet history will this war go down as a great patriotic war. The question only is whether the Russians really have the nerve to represent massacres and annihilation attempts with chemical weapons against the Afghan people as fraternal aid."

If the hopes and forecasts of the Lahore physicians come true, Sarasker will be able to resume fighting in mid-1982. Sarasker is happy, the commander of his front nearly more so. Perhaps he will get one of his best fighters back, and the liberation fighters would be rid of a great financial burden. Granted, they prefer to rally under the banner of Islam instead of under the red banner of socialism and communism. Just the same, the commandments of solidarity are not alien to them at all. And Golyan Ferahie would no longer need to venture on the toilsome, time-consuming and expensive 4,000-km trip from Farah to Iran, through all of Baluchistan and then from Quetta to Lahore to the sickbed of his fighter...

The 38-year-old former mathematics teacher at Kabul's pedagogical college does not like to talk about the past, let alone about the issue "chemical weapons." He is close-mouthed, his facial expression is grim. "The world just doesn't believe us," he utters. "And the Russians so far have successfully denied that they intend to destroy us with chemical weapons."

"To this day we have been without heavy arms," Golyan laments. His right hand is clenched to a fist. A magnificent ring with a brown stone dominates it. "This is why we cannot launch any offensive operations. But we are strong in the defensive. Whenever the Russians attack us they suffer heavy losses...

Golyan's language is fluent and, by the judgment of the interpreter, cultured. "We had been surrounded by the Russians thrice," Golyan continues. His initial reserve is gone. "The first encirclement lasted for 25 days. We had 50 dead, the Russians 150. The second encirclement lasted for 15 days. We avoided mistakes, destroyed six tanks and downed three airplanes."

The front of Khakesafid became known, above all by the Soviets: They suffered 700 casualties in the second battle of encirclement of Farah; the mujahidin lost only 10 fighters -- and this only because they pursued the fleeing Russians too hotly and stepped on mines.

A few weeks ago the Soviets launched a third battle of encirclement. This time they threw everything they had into the battle. In an orgy of violence they went wild on the exercise field of Afghanistan, bombed the center of resistance in the heart of Farah Province for 100 hours, had the dreaded MI-24 helicopter gunships fly missions without interruption, and dropped the notorious palm-sized, multicolored butterfly mines of plastic by the tons. Anyone picking one of them up pays with a hand or an arm; anyone stepping on them loses at least one leg.

The hideouts of the liberation fighters were smoked out with napalm, and finally the Soviets drew their strongest trump card: chemical weapons -- nerve gas. Golyan recalls: "Suddenly bombs came down from the sky which developed strong smoke. Darkness set in. You could not see the hand before your eyes."

Even now he grows excited, remembering the horror. "Protectively we issued orders not to leave dugouts, caves and refuges. After all, we knew what we were facing..."

Granted, the monstrosity did not change the military situation in Afghanistan in the least, but it did fundamentally change the life of many Afghans. Golyan cries that "hundreds were hit by the holocaust. They were striken with cutaneous gangrene, dozens had paralysis of the legs, arms, and hands, and the central nervous system was deranged in others. There were three blind and many paralyzed among my mujahidins." The six dead he mentioned only later.

And yet, the encirclement failed. After 7 days of terrible massacre the liberation fighters crashed the deadly Soviet ring. What was left was 160 dead Russians, heaps of destroyed war materiel and a devastated landscape. With tears in his eyes Golyan describes the scene: "Wherever you went there were dead snakes, withered trees. The animal world and nature were totally devastated...is it like this when the world perishes?"

In the mountains the mujahidin moved to still harder accessible regions, intensified resistance driven by hatred, and left the devastated areas to special decontamination units of the Soviets. In this respect Golyan also is a witness: "They came wearing gas masks, worked on the ground, dug up dirt everywhere and filled bags with it. In the meantime we also know whence the airplanes came with the chemical weapons. They took off from the Soviet military airfield of Shindand, 100 km north of Farah. This also is the center of these criminal missions.

Resistance against the "godless" in Farah obtained reinforcements from thousands of Afghan guestworkers who had been sent home by the Iranians with sizeable separation payments. A huge potential of funds, weapons and vehicles enlarged the armies of the "faithful" overnight. And the imported resistance battalions were particularly motivated: They had found out in the Khomeyni state already what oppression means...

Profiting most from the reinforcement from Iran is the Sharafatkoh front west of Farah.

SATTAR SETS UP NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

BK011235 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] The government has constituted a National Security Council in place of the existing National Defense Council.

The National Security Council will consist of the chairman and nine other members. The president will be the chairman. The vice president, the prime minister, the minister for foreign affairs, the minister for industry, the minister for finance, the minister for home affairs, the chief of army staff, the chief of naval staff and the chief of air staff will be its members.

Announcing the government's decision in Dacca today, consultant to the president Daud Khan Majlis said the council will advise and assist the government in all matters relating to national security as a whole. It will examine various requirements of the armed forces and recommend action. It will also coordinate the activities of the armed forces and the paramilitary and civil armed forces. In addition, the council will (?find) ways and means on the participation of the armed forces in the socioeconomic development of the country consistent with their (?overall) responsibility.

The council will also advise on any other matter that may be considered relevant to these (?activities).

DELHI: ARMY CHIEF OPPOSES COUNCIL'S FORMATION

BK060302 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Bangladesh Army Chief Lt Gen H.M. Ershad has said the National Security Council is not acceptable to the armed forces.

Quoting an interview with a Bengali daily, PTI says General Ershad has already informed President Sattar about this. He said the nature and manner of its constitution will not serve their [armed forces] demands and aspirations.

The formation of the nine-member National Security Council with President Sattar as its chairman was announced recently, following persistent demands by the army chief for sharing power and greater say in the formulation of the country's policy decisions.

BRIEFS

ADB LOAN -- The Asian Development Bank has approved a $72-million loan to Bangladesh for its urea fertilizer project. The loan will finance the foreign exchange components of the project, estimated cost of which is about $267 million. [Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 18 Nov 81 BK]

AUSTRALIAN GRANT -- Australia is to provide annual grant to Bangladesh for the import of commodities for development projects. A memorandum of understanding was signed in this respect in Dacca on 30 December between the two governments. The annual grant will be utilized by Bangladesh for import of industrial raw materials, construction materials, agricultural inputs and other equipment and manufactured goods for development projects. The secretary of the external resources division and Australian high commissioner to Bangladesh signed the memorandum on behalf of their respective governments. [Dacca Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 30 Dec 81 BK]

ENVOY, GANDHI DISCUSS UPCOMING SHAHI VISIT

BK051630 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Indian Ambassador to Pakistan Natwar Singh met the prime minister in New Delhi today. He had already met the minister for external affairs and senior officials of the ministry and held discussions about the coming visit of Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi to New Delhi and the developments in the relations between the two countries.

The exact dates of the visit are still under discussion. According to authoritative sources, the visit will take place before the end of this month.

HEAVY WATER PRODUCTION STOPPED BY POWER CRISIS

BK060606 Delhi PATRIOT in English 28 Dec 81 pp 1, 7

[Text] Nangal, 27 Dec -- The current power crisis in Punjab has led to the complete stoppage of production of heavy water, a byproduct, at the Nangal unit of the National Fertilisers, Limited (NFL).

The closure of the heavy water plant for the past 3 months has led to complete stoppage of supply of heavy water from it to the Rajasthan atomic power plant where it was being used as a moderator.

The value of heavy water, which is difficult to obtain from other countries, lies in its being of strategic importance. In terms of money, however, it costs about Rs 1,000 per kg. The fertiliser plant as a whole is suffering a loss of about Rs 5 to 7 lakhs per day.

The acute power situation is now threatening the very functioning of the Rs 163-crore factory which had been producing 2.5 lakh tonnes of calcium-amonium-nitrate (CAN), 1.5 lakh tones of urea and 14.1 tonnes of heavy water annually till last year.

With no signs of improvement in the power situation in near future, plans of augmenting heavy water production by 50 percent, that is, from 14.1 tonnes to 21 tonnes, have also gone awry.

The Nangal fertiliser factory is designed to produce 14.1 tonnes of heavy water annually on an assured supply of 164 mw of power which it got till last year. Following power shortage, the supply was reduced last year to 98 mw. This had brought down the heavy water production to 8.4 tonnes.

But production of heavy water came to a complete halt 3 months back when the power supply was further reduced to 20 to 30 mw a day, which was not sufficient to operate the plant.

Deputy general manager of the factory Prem Kumar told newsmen that they were now worried about the safety of the plant. "Fertiliser plants are nasty plants. Once they start misbehaving due to non-availability of power, it is difficult to handle," he said.

Even while he was talking to newsmen, Mr Prem Kumar received a telephone call from the electricity authorities, threatening to shut down the power supply. While newsmen waited, Mr Kumar requested for grant of some time to enable him to consult higher authorities.

Mr Kumar said in order to meet the challenge posed by the acute power shortage, and to meet the growing demand of fertiliser in the region, the new plant based on furnace oil was set up at a cost of Rs 132 crores, for which the World Bank had also given a soft loan.

But even the furnace oil-based plant required 24 mw of power to operate. With threats of discontinuation of even this much supply, it has now become a question of survival.

The Nangal and Bhatinda units of the factory were shut down in September for 2 weeks following power shortage. The closure had resulted in a production loss of about 12,000 tonnes of urea at Nangal and 20,000 tonnes at Bhatinda.

The Nangal factory, which was giving impressive production results during the last decade, suffered a production loss in 1980-81, mainly because of shortage of raw materials. However, there had been significant improvement in supply of raw materials like coal transported by the railways this year.

GANDHI HANDLING OF TARAPUR DIALOGUE HAILED

BK291155 Delhi NATIONAL HERALD in English 25 Dec 81 p 7

[Editorial: "Fuel for Tarapur"]

[Text] Mrs Gandhi has struck the right note on the issue of continuing the dialogue with the USA to seek enriched uranium for the Tarapur atomic power plant.

Although negotiations on the vexed question seem to have turned into a dialogue of the deaf, there is no need for New Delhi to cut them off unilaterally. The painful and prolonged dialogue seems to be going round in circles with India invoking the Americans' contractual obligations and the USA pleading its inability to fulfill them because of India's failure to sign the non-proliferation treaty.

That the Americans were trying to use the nuclear fuel supplies as a diplomatic weapon became clear when they agreed to supply sophisticated arms to Pakistan despite the Symington amendment.

However, as Mrs Gandhi has pointed out, the issue has to be seen in the light of long-term bilateral relations between the two countries. But this cannot obscure the feeling of unease among the leaders of this country about the U.S. failure to honour its commitments, as well as the U.S. administration's application of double standards when dealing with countries of the subcontinent.

The Americans, too, realise the pitfalls of following such a policy. The implications of a categorical denial of enriched uranium fuel to India could be serious. If the USA does choose to close the door permanently on such supplies, India will be justified in feeling rid of the non-proliferation commitments and of the obligation to permit international inspection to ensure that no weapons-grade plutonium is being produced.

It is India's declared policy to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes only, yet we have not foreclosed our options. Considering that we have the know-how to produce alternative fuel for Tarapur, it will be in America's interest to ponder what purpose will be served by denying us what is our right by contract.

BRIEFS

TELECOMMUNICATION LINKS WITH NEIGHBORS -- A number of projects have been taken up to improve telecommunication links between India and the neighboring countries. The projects include the setting up of a microwave link between Rameshwaram and Colombo. Amritsar and Lahore will be linked by coaxial cable link; preliminary work in this regard has been completed. [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 1 Jan 82 BK]

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ON ECONOMIC ISSUES

LD051204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, Mr Tavakkoli, the government spokesman, attended a press conference today and replied to questions by domestic correspondents concerning the country's current affairs, planning and the situation which led to the establishment of a commission for allocation of foreign exchange.

Commenting on the reason for creating the commission, the government spokesman said: Luxury imports during the U.S. regime of the shah led to the country's dependence on imports, and income derived from oil exports used to be spent on unnecessary imports and consumer goods for society's affluent sector. Following the revolution's victory, which was followed by economic sanctions and other obstacles, and in view of the priorities currently prevailing, the commission was created. The commission will look into the country's essential needs and will allocate the foreign exchange derived from oil income and other exports accordingly.

Mr Tavokkoli said: At the moment, import of luxury goods is banned and the commission has set the priorities as follows: essential food and medicine goods, agricultural goods, industries which produce consumer goods and industries creating jobs. He said that importers used to import anything. However, from now on allocation of foreign exchange will only be for those priorities. With this procedure, in addition to opening the letter of credit, which will be accompanied by the means of purchase, the government departments purchase and the distribution of goods will be brought under one umbrella. [sentence as heard]

The government spokesman said: Along with the nationalization of foreign trade, efforts are being directed toward reducing imports from Western countries. Following the realization of the Islamic revolution, imports from Western countries have been reduced by 17 percent and Iran's volume of trade with the countries of the Third World has increased.

Commenting on the countries' planning policy, which has been ratified by the Economic Council, the government spokesman said: At the moment the planning policy is being formulated by taking into account all groups' views. From now on, needs and priorities will be communicated from village council to the district planning council, cities, provinces, ministries, Cabinet and finally to the Islamic Consultative Assembly, and, following ratification, will take the same course for implementation.

The government spokesman said: The 10 planning groups which have been set up in the planning organization with the participation of university professors, seminary teachers and the experts, have been able to draw each government department's aims and budget and plan within the framework of a regulated plan; the country's budget for next year [beginning 21 March 1982] will be presented to the Majlis in late January.

Mr Tavakkoli said: During the course of the Economic Council's recent deliberations, various ministries' budgets and plans have been under review. In next year's budget special priority has been given to the production and reactivation of heavy industries. In this connection 300 billion rials is being allocated to the steel industries and a program to reactivate all sectors of Sarcheshmeh's copper industry [in Kerman] is the government's aim.

BUDGET OFFICIAL ON CHANGES IN ECONOMIC SYSTEM

LD041844 Tehran IRNA in English 1628 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Tehran, 4 Jan (IRNA) -- Minister of State and head of the Budget and Plan Organisation, Mohammad Taqi Banki said today that the sale of Iranian oil was significant since the industrial world has realised that it needed the oil. Many industrialized countries are purchasing Iranian oil despite pressures exerted by the United States, he added.

The minister of state, who was interviewed by IRNA, further said that the only way to destroy the economic basis of the U.S. was to draw up proper plans and the latter needs the necessary human resources. He said that Iranian society was in the process of growth and evolution. The young generation and those who are finishing high schools were ready to use their talents and with the reopening of universities they would provide the country with human resources that it needs, he added.

Answering a question on what would be the sources of foreign exchange to be used in economic planning given the problems of oil production and sales and in non-oil exports, Banki said "with respect to these limitations, we believe that due to the fundamental changes that have taken place in our economy the structure of our foreign exchange income is going to be changed and, God willing, our economic development plans will be formulated in a manner to ensure further foreign exchange revenues from non-oil sources so that we will have a developed, dynamic and independent exploitation of these resources. We can achieve self-sufficiency in some areas and in other fields even increase our exports.

"The industrial establishments of the country, which have been in the form of assembled industries, under proper plans would become export industries and the handicraft industries, which had been stagnant for some time, would be developed and thus would earn foreign exchange."

The committee in charge of formulating the planning of the country has completed and presented its work to the Economic Council, Banki said, adding that therefore the country now has a planned system and soon by notifying the executive bodies of the government the implementation of these plans will start.

MUSAVI BRIEFS KHOMEYNI ON 'DEVELOPMENTS, CHANGES'

LD051932 Tehran IRNA in English 1624 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Tehran, 5 Jan (IRNA-ISLAMIC REPUBLIC NEWS AGENCY) (ex-PARS) -- Prime Minister Musavi was received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning. In this meeting the prime minister presented a report on the latest developments and changes in the country.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES GENDARMERIE OFFICIALS

LD061042 Tehran IRNA in English 0915 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Tehran, 6 Jan (IRNA -- ISLAMIC REPUBLIC NEWS AGENCY) (ex-PARS) -- Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, received Commander of the Gendarmerie Col. Najafdari, at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran this morning. Commanders of 15 gendarmerie divisions, head of the gendarmerie Politico-Ideological Office, Qarabashi, and a number of the office's other supervisors were present during the meeting.

KHAMENE'I ADDRESSES GENDARMERIE OFFICIALS

LD051912 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, regional gendarmerie commanders and officials in charge of the Politicoideological Department of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran met with President Khamene'i this evening. Following the recitation of some verses from the glorious Koran, the acting commander of the gendarmerie presented a report on the achievements and activities of the gendarmerie. Then President Khamene'i spoke.

While referring to the shortcomings, he said: Reconstruction is one of the peculiarities of a revolution. I feel that reconstruction has been carried out by all of the military cadres, including the armed forces, the gendarmerie and the police.

While referring to the role of the Politicoideological Department in the future of the gendarmerie, Mr Khamene'i reiterated: A warrior and a military man is valuable when he understands his work properly and knows which direction the work should follow. He should know that this is a duty and a responsibility.

He added: In order to be able to play your role, you should clearly know the nature and direction of your work. This happens if you acquire knowledge of politics and ideology and become familiar with Islam, which assigns such duties to you. While understanding the link with Islam between this duty and this task, you should also know the political direction of your country.

The president added: One of the blessings which resulted from establishing the Politicoideological Department in the armed forces is that you can now count on the army as a vast ideologically motivated organization. You can introduce your military commanders to the world as the individuals who are prepared to sacrifice their lives for this revolution. You can promise your nation that the officers, NCO's and other employees of the armed forces are ready to risk their lives for the sake of God and this nation in order to safeguard the independence and freedom of this nation and this country. These sacrifices are not given either for a person or for personal goals.

While referring to the endeavors of the officials in charge of the Politicoideological Department of the gendarmerie, he reiterated: Our clergy borthers who are working in this department should know that their efforts are not wasted and that they shall soon harvest the fruit of their efforts. Today you should give this establishment a chance to work, to create values and to sacrifice its existence for you. Then you will be able to place yourself at the disposal of this nation and this revolution. He added: All of us must spend our investments, our energy and all our other assets for this revolution and this nation.

In another part of his speech, Mr Khamene'i said:

We have a pleasant cohesiveness among the various strata of the society today. The military brothers, side by side with the clergy and their civilian brothers, are moving forward with the same aim, the same love and aspiration; they move forward arm in arm and hand in hand, seeking a single goal. This is a great success for the revolution.

In another part of his remarks the president reiterated: The foundations of the Islamic Republic are becoming harder and stronger every day. You can see some examples of this fact on the battlefields. When we look at the ranks of our military personnel we still see them as fresh forces full of fervor and enthusiasm, even after the 15 months since the imposed war began.

Referring to the possibility of intervention by big powers, Mr Khamene'i said: We are a nation which is stronger than all of the other revolutionary nations, such as Afghanistan and Vietnam, which dragged the big powers into quagmires. If the big powers have not learned any lessons from their intervention in Afghanistan, Vietnam and other countries -- where they dragged their forces into the quagmire of annihilation and destruction through their own actions -- and if they wish to do the same to us, they should know that we are stronger than all of them. We shall not give them the opportunity. We are all warriors and militarymen.

The president also added: We are part of the nation on whose battlefields one cannot differentiate between militarymen and civilians. They all move and fight in the same way and become martyrs; their blood mixes together. A nation such as this cannot be defeated.

While wishing these brothers success, Mr Khamene'i finally expressed the hope that they would increase their efforts to build a bright future.

AFP: PRESS DEBATES EFFORT OF WAR WITH IRAQ

NC051825 Paris AFP in English 1810 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Tehran, 5 Jan (AFP) -- Iranian press comment today indicated that a debate is in process at high levels as to whether Iran should carry the war against the invading Iraqis into Iraq itself, observers said.

[Words indistinct] the government party daily ISLAMIC REPUBLIC quoted Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi as saying: "We do not consider it vital to install ourselves on Iraqi territory. But we shall do so if we are forced."

Mr Musavi's statement comes three days after the "Muhammad, God's Messenger" offensive that, according to Tehran, enabled Iranian troops to free the heights of Nowsud on the western frontier.

According to military communiques, the Iranians have thrust into several frontier regions and control the towns of Tavilah and Biarreh.

But the nature of this "control" is not known, and Iraqi opposition sources in Tehran say that the Iranians only surrounded the towns.

Newspaper headlines have been vague. KEYHAN said that "Iran has again shown its offensive strength by provisionally capturing several regions of Iraq."

The Tehran TIMES bannerlined that the war is now on Iraqi soil.

But an Iranian invasion, which a number of leaders recently estimated possible at several points of the front, would change the nature of the war, particularly in the eyes of foreign states, at a time when the Arab camp is closing ranks.

Observers here also believe an invasion would prolong a war that is badly affecting the Iranian economy.

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC reports that for the current fiscal year, ending next March 21, Iran's war expenses are expected to total 6,700 million dollars.

Concerning "non-military" war damage, the newspaper says, an exact figure is not available, but this could be estimated at "more than 100,000 million dollars" since the start of the war.

A total of 2,500,000 persons have been made homeless by the war, according to the newspaper.

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC, which yesterday cautiously suggested that "the war will soon end," seemed today to be toying with the idea that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn may accept Iran's conditions.

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC said: "The power of our forces should be a warning to Saddam and his allies to accept our conditions. It is evident that if the plan for an intervention in Iraq were approved by our leaders, the result would be Saddam's downfall."

It added, however: "The Islamic revolution always tries to put out the blaze with the fewest possible confrontations."

But the daily AZADEGAN, which represents a radical tendency in the revolution, took a different line. It called for maintenance of "unity and homogeneity" in the struggle.

"The Islamic fighters will not stop their battle before the realisation of their ideals," AZADEGAN said, and it called on the authorities to guard against "attempts by international organisations linked with Saddam's super-power masters to initiate talks to prevent his downfall."

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 751

LD051746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Communique 751 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The attempts by the brave defenders of Islam to expel the aggressive enemies from the holy boundaries of the Islamic homeland continued during the past 24 hours on all fronts. In the Gilan-e Gharb region, the enemy attack against Siah Kuh was repulsed by our forces. The weak forces of Saddam were forced to withdraw after leaving 250 dead. In the same region, Iranian artillery fire destroyed eight vehicles and a 120-mm mortar and a number of Iraqi troops were killed or wounded.

Exchanges of fire continued on other western fronts especially in the Ganjweyh and Band-e Kabud regions.

Along the southern fronts, our forces fired on a number of targets, causing losses to the enemy.

In the regions west of Dezful, Bostan and Susangerd, sporadic fire continued between our forces and the enemy. In the Susangerd region, the gendarmerie destroyed one observation tower and a number of ammunition bunkers and killed a number of them.

As a result of fire by the Iranian naval forces, two enemy observation posts and a number of trenches and foxholes in the occupied part of Khuninshahr were set ablaze and at least eight Iraqi troops were killed.

North of the Neysan River and north of Karkheh Kur our forces carefully defended their positions and using their firepower, prevented any enemy movements.

On 3 January 11 members of the ground forces and 4 gendarmerie troops were martyred on the battlefronts in the west and south. Glory to their memory.

GUARDS KILL 50 ENEMY TROOPS, DESTROY EQUIPMENT

LD041716 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Summary] The Public Relations Office of the Guards Corps has announced that, beginning at 0500 yesterday, Iraqi forces in the Changuleh and Malekshahi regions of Dasht-e Mehran launched an offensive which was repulsed by the forces of Islam. During these operations, the guards' guerrilla units succeeded in killing 50 enemy personnel and destroying 1 tank, 5 personnel carriers and 3 command jeeps. The enemy was forced to retreat.

IRNA REPORTS ON CLASHES IN WESTERN AZARBAYJAN

LD051812 Tehran IRNA in English 1711 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Tehran, 5 Jan (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC NEWS AGENCY) (ex-PARS) -- An attack by counter-revolutionary elements was repelled on the base of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) and the hospital and clinic of Shain Dezh in West Azarbayjan Province Monday night. In the clash, heavy casualties were inflicted on the attackers and one IRGC was martyred. The IRGC of Urumiyeh, the provincial capital, also added that counterrevolutionaries had intended to rob medical supplies from the hospital but had failed in their attempt. The clash occurred at midnight and lasted for more than two hours.

In a separate development, in a purging operation of a village near Salmas, also in West Azarbayjan, many illegal armed elements were killed and wounded and 20 more were taken captive on Monday. The casualties of the Islamic forces were reported at five army soldiers wounded and five IRGC wounded. This region has been a concentration area for counterrevolutionary groups which have been pounded in the siege by the Islamic forces.

NVOI ASSAILS U.S.-TURKISH MILITARY COOPERATION

TA302047 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary: "The Turkish Regime -- the Associate of U.S. Imperialism"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Turkish newspapers, including MILLIYET and CUMHURIYET, have reported that talks are in progress between U.S. and Turkish military circles in connection with expanding and modernizing a number of air bases in Turkey, allegedly for joint use by the United States and Turkey, but in fact for use by the United States. There is no doubt that the designation of "joint use" is only for the purpose of concealing the true facts from the Turkish people for, according to these newspapers, the goal of expanding these air bases is to insure the effective and speedy operations of the U.S. Air Force in the southeast flank of the NATO pact.

Turkish newspapers point out that in accordance with prior agreements, the AWACS electronic system will be installed in Turkey in 1982 and 1985 [as heard]. Eighteen AWACS espionage aircraft will be deployed in the biggest air base in one of Turkey's provinces, and for this reason this base is being reconstructed so that it will be able to maintain the constant flight of 2 to 3 AWACS aircraft on a 24-hour basis.

Certainly, the escalation of the U.S. military presence in Turkey -- which is not exposed to danger by any country -- is foremost of all linked to the aggressive far-reaching designs of warmongering U.S. imperialism, which like a spider web has encircled all our region with its war bases. Of course, the United States' goal in the deployment of the AWACS electronic system and U.S. espionage aircraft in Turkey is, above all, to threaten the borders of our neighboring country, the Soviet Union. However, in the view of all military experts and political observers, the Soviet Union possesses such power that it is able to neutralize these futile attempts by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in Turkey. However, on the other hand, one also cannot overlook the fact that the cutting edge of all the plots of U.S. imperialism and its puppets, whether in Turkey, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia or Oman, and including this very plot of the deployment of AWACS planes in Turkey, is aimed at the liberation movements of the nations of the region and independent and liberated governments, particularly our Islamic Republic.

It is no longer a secret that the subservient Turkish regime, hand in hand with its associate regimes in Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Oman, is participating actively in all U.S. plots against revolutionary Iran. Turkish authorities are expanding the U.S. military presence in Turkey; and this act of theirs has an openly anti-Iranian aspect. It seems that the crumbling of the notorious and failed CENTO pact, as a result of the victorious revolution of the Iranian nation, has made the Turkish generals lose sleep, and now they are striving to implement the same goals of CENTO in another form. We draw the attention of officials of the Islamic government to the fact that the United States is exerting its efforts to form an inauspicious alliance comprising Pakistan, Turkey and Saudi Arabia; and we have said that its cutting edge will, above all, be aimed at Iran.

On the other hand, the fact is also obvious to officials of the Islamic Republic that with the knowledge of the Turkish Government and with the assistance of U.S. military and intelligence circles certain bands of professional and fugitive imperial killers are being formed on Turkish soil. The leader of these bands is Aryana, the fascist Aryamehri cossack. These bands are stationed in 8 Turkish villages near our country's borders in 22 barracks, and are receiving the necessary training by U.S. experts for terrorist and subversive activities against revolutionary and liberated Iran. All these indicate that the leaders of the Turkish regime -- these inheritors of the bankrupt policy of the Ottoman pashas -- have set their greedy eyes on part of our dear homeland's territory.

There is also no doubt that by its action the Turkish regime has placed itself at the side of the enemies of the Iranian revolution and the Islamic Republic, and that it is involved in all the anti-Iranian plots of U.S. imperialism and the reaction of the region.

Therefore, the danger aimed by Turkey toward our country is the reflection of the constant danger of U.S. imperialism. This danger is real, and it cannot and must not be ignored. The Islamic government and all the true forces of the revolution must watch, as much as possible, the anti-Iranian plots from the Turkish border. The people justly expect that the revolutionary authorities and the committed revolutionary forces will show, in connection with the anti-Iranian plots of the Turkish regime and its attempts to expand the U.S. military presence, a reaction befitting a popular and anti-imperialist system and on the basis of realism and the interests of the Iranian revolution.

NVOI ON U.S. 'PLOTS, PROPAGANDA' AGAINST IRAN

TA051840 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Let Us Not Underestimate the Danger of U.S. Plots"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: U.S. imperialism is lying in wait to liquidate the gains of our nation's glorious revolution and is hatching a plot at every opportunity against our Islamic Republic. In particular, one should review the tumult discussed these days by the propaganda mouthpieces of imperialism, foremost of all world-devouring American imperialism, about the series of incidents that American imperialism's agents have carried out in the countries of the Persian Gulf region, including Bahrain and Kuwait, within the context of preparing for new U.S. plots against revolutionary Iran.

In recent days and weeks Zionist and imperialist propaganda mouthpieces have used the incidents in Bahrain and the bombing of Kuwait's oil region as a pretext to launch an extensive propaganda campaign against the Islamic Republic and our nation's revolution. For a long time world-devouring America and the Reagan administration have been searching for a pretext to intervene militarily against our Islamic Republic. The bombing of Kuwait, the demonstrations in Bahrain, the creation of incidents around the Persian Gulf and the ascribing of all these incidents to the Islamic Republic are among the excuses used by the United States to justify aggressive policies and to carry out a military plot against revolutionary Iran.

Both the Iranian nation and liberated and captive nations, in recent years and generations, have witnessed the multifarious preparations of world-devouring America for implementing plots and aggressions against this or that popular and anti-imperialist system. In our own homeland too, through experience, we have witnessed and continue to witness these U.S. ploys and ruses. The aim of the United States in launching a propaganda campaign about the so-called interventions of Iran in the internal affairs of the countries of the Persian Gulf region, which is being fanned by the mercenary newspapers of subservient regimes such as the regimes of Oman and the Saudis, is in fact for the purpose of preparing the psychological atmosphere in public opinion for implementing the same general plan of military plots and aggression against our liberated homeland.

In implementing its military plot and aggression against our homeland, the United States has not sufficed with the mere launching of a propaganda campaign. Simultaneously with incident making, rumormongering and extensive propaganda about the so-called interventions of Iran in the internal affairs of the Persian Gulf countries, it has for a long time embarked on a series of practical measures in this connection. Even Western newspapers acknowledge, for example, that for a long time a large band comprising monarchist, satanic officers and dregs of the former regime have been receiving training under the command and supervision of U.S. military and intelligence experts in camps near Cairo. In the United States, Britain and the Oman of the puppet Qabus as well, such camps have been established for teaching sabotage, assassination and terror to a group of SAVAKists, monarchists, mercenaries and satanists. Moreover, in Pakistan, for a long time, U.S. and Israeli espionage and intelligence services have been, under the guise of supporting the so-called Muslim Afghan mujahidin, been training and sending to our homeland certain groups and individuals to carry out subversive activities in Iran and to establish contact between counter-revolutionary and anti-Iranian organizations abroad and elements within our Islamic Republic.

In Pakistan, according to reliable reports at hand, the non-Muslim and U.S. lackey, Ziaul Haq, has formed several bands from among the reactionary and mercenary Baluchis for armed operations in the Islamic Republic and has set up camps for them with funds from the Saudis. They are receiving training from military and intelligence experts in the United States, China and Egypt.

Lately, even Western newspapers acknowledge that in Turkey, too, certain camps have been established for monarchist and satanist officers, with the knowledge, agreement and support of the United States. These bands are operating under the command of Aryana, this notorious pawn of the former shah's despised regime and the famous fascist. All these are links in the chain of a series of military fulcrums and subversive and counterrevolutionary acts created by the United States and its allies in order to be exploited by them at the suitable opportunity to overthrow the system of the Islamic Republic, liquidate the gains of our nation's glorious revolution and bring to power a so-called middle-of-the-road and moderate regime favored by officials of Western, and above all, American monopolies.

These are realities toward which one must not be indifferent. Of course, pinpointing a specific date on which the United States will utilize all these elements and fulcrums against the Islamic Republic of Iran is a difficult matter. But the fact is that the United States is lying in wait and has mobilized all its potential toward implementing a bloody plot against our homeland, nation and revolution. That U.S. imperialism does not abide by law and human and moral standards is obvious; it is also obvious that U.S. leaders, particularly Reagan and his entourage, rely more on the stick rather than on logic and [word indistinct]. Therefore, the danger emanating from U.S. plots must not be underestimated.

The fact is that our ever-alert and on-the-scene people, relying on their eternal power and enjoying the support of all national liberation movements, of all nations and governments supporting revolutionary Iran and of progressive mankind, can thwart the plots of the United States. Diverting public opinion -- in a distorted manner and from the viewpoint of the liberals and through prejudice, superficiality and monopolism -- away from the danger of new U.S. plots and directing it toward a series of other issues is detrimental to the revolution and our Islamic Republic.

20,000 SOVIET TROOPS ARRIVE IN AFGHANISTAN

GF051140 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] More than 22 Soviet and Afghan Government soldiers were killed during the past 3 days in clashes between these forces and Afghan Muslim mujahidin in the Jamal Qazi region of western Afghanistan. These battles resulted in the destruction of six Soviet tanks and a personnel carrier.

Reports dispatched from Kabul indicate that 20,000 Soviet soldiers have been sent to Afghanistan in the past few weeks. It is expected that this number will increase to 150,000 by this spring.

The reports quote Afghan military sources as saying that Soviet MiG's and helicopter gunships bombed northern Afghan provinces last month from bases within Soviet territory.

BRIEFS

WHOLESALE PRICES RISE -- Tehran, 5 Jan (IRNA) -- The price index for wholesale goods increased 2 percent from November 1st to December 22nd in the current year. This index compared with the same period last year, showed a 15-percent increase, announced the economic statistics office of the Central Bank of Iran. In this period the cost of other goods and materials increased as follows: foodstuffs 15 percent, industrial raw materials 20 percent, mineral fuels and products 21 percent, textiles and cloths 23 percent, leather products and minerals 14 percent each, agricultural and animal products 19 percent, wood 9 percent, building materials 8 percent, essential metals 5 percent, metal products 7 percent, and paper, cardboard, and machinery, transportation vehicles 10 percent each. [Text] [Tehran IRNA in English 1015 GMT 5 Jan 82 LD]